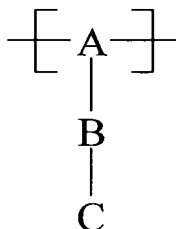


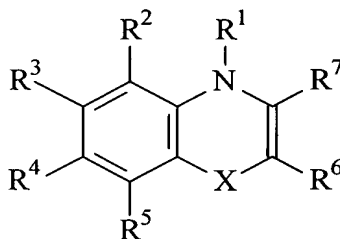
CLAIMS

1. A material for organic electroluminescent elements, characterized by including a copolymer having the unit represented by the following General Formula [1] and an amino group-containing unit.

General Formula [1]:

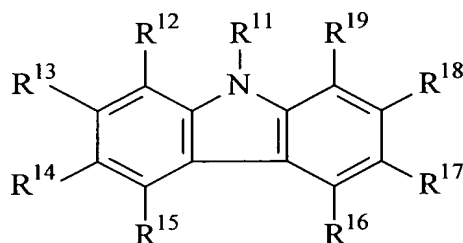


wherein A represents an unconjugated trivalent organic residue; B represents a bivalent organic residue formed by binding conjugately two or more groups selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted arylene groups and substituted or unsubstituted heteroarylene groups to each other; and C represents a monovalent organic residue represented by the General Formula [2]:



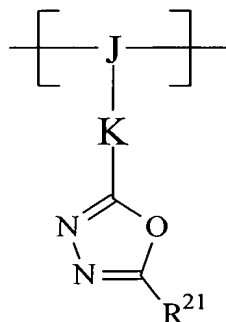
wherein R¹ to R⁷ each represents a binding unit, a hydrogen atom or a substituent; X represents a direct bond, -O-, -S-, -Se-, -NH-, -NR⁸- (R⁸ represents an alkyl or aryl group.), -S(=O)₂-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, or -CH₂-; and R¹ to R⁷ may bind to each other to form an aryl ring that may have additionally substituents.

2. The material for organic electroluminescent elements according to claim 1, being characterized in that the monovalent organic residue represented by General Formula [2] is a monovalent organic residue represented by the General Formula [3]:



wherein R¹¹ to R¹⁹ each represents a binding unit, a hydrogen atom or a substituent.

3. The material for organic electroluminescent elements according to claim 1 or 2, being characterized in that the copolymer has additionally a unit represented by the General Formula [7]:



wherein J represents an unconjugated trivalent organic residue; K represents a direct bond, a bivalent organic residue selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted arylene groups and substituted or unsubstituted heteroarylene groups, and a bivalent organic residue formed by binding two or more groups selected from the group consisting of the substituted or unsubstituted arylene groups, the substituted or unsubstituted heteroarylene groups, and

substituted or unsubstituted ethenylene groups to each other, and when the substituted or unsubstituted ethenylene group is used, the ethenylene group is put between the arylene group(s) and/or heteroarylene group(s); and R^{21} represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent.

4. The material for organic electroluminescent elements according to any one of claims 1 to 3, being characterized in that the copolymer has additionally at least one unit selected from a unit derived from N-vinylcarbazole or a N-vinylcarbazole derivative, a unit derived from styrene or a styrene derivative, a unit derived from (meth)acrylic acid or a (meth)acrylic acid derivative, a unit derived from maleic acid or a maleic acid derivative, and a unit derived from an organic acid vinyl ester.

5. The material for organic electroluminescent elements according to any one of claims 1 to 4, further including a luminescent material capable of emitting light based on the triplet exciton.

6. The material for organic electroluminescent elements according to any one of claims 1 to 5, further including an electron transporting material.

7. An organic electroluminescent element having a light-emitting layer or multiple layers of organic compound thin films including a light-emitting layer between a pair of electrodes, wherein at least one of the layers includes the material for organic electroluminescent elements according to any one of claims 1 to 6.